



(43) International Publication Date
16 April 2015 (16.04.2015)

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2015/051875 A1

- (51) **International Patent Classification:**
C07F 9/6561 (2006.01) *A61K 31/675* (2006.01)
- (21) **International Application Number:**
PCT/EP2014/002562
- (22) **International Filing Date:**
22 September 2014 (22.09.2014)
- (25) **Filing Language:** English
- (26) **Publication Language:** English
- (30) **Priority Data:**
13004844.0 9 October 2013 (09.10.2013) EP
- (71) **Applicant:** ZENTIVA, K.S. [CZ/CZ]; U Kabelovny 130, 102 37 Praha 10 (CZ).
- (72) **Inventors:** HOLAN, Jan; Kyjovice 216, 747 68 Kyjovice (CZ). RIDVAN, Ludek; Bratislavská 11, 102 00 Praha 10 (CZ). ZAPADLO, Michal; Lanska 746, 549 41 Cerveny Kostelec (CZ). DAMMER, Ondrej; Novotheho 975, 253 01 Hostivice (CZ). BERÁNEK, Josef; Rooseveltova 49, 160 00 Praha 6 (CZ). KRÁL, Vladimír; Na Kozacce 8, 120 00 Praha 2 (CZ).
- (74) **Agent:** JIROTKOVA, Ivana; Rott, Ruzicka & Guttman, Vinohradská 37, 120 00 Praha 2 (CZ).
- (81) **Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM,

AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

- (84) **Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))*

Published:

- *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

(54) **Title:** DIHYDROGENPHOSPHATE SALT OF TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL

(57) **Abstract:** Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate, showing the following characteristic reflections in the XRPD measured by CuK α emission 5,6; 7,7; 12,4; 13,6; 16,4; 22,4 a $25,4 \pm 0,2 \cdot 2\theta$, and methods for the preparation thereof.

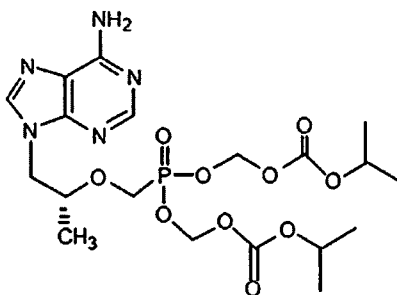


WO 2015/051875 A1

Dihydrogenphosphate salt of Tenofovir disoproxilFiled of the Invention

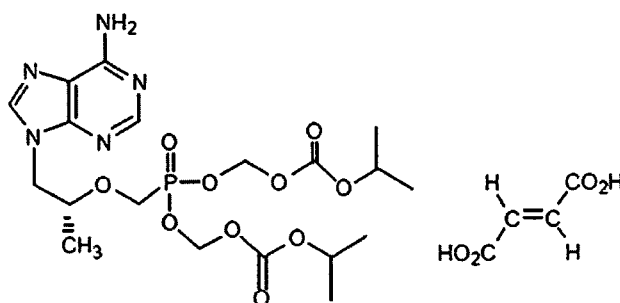
The present invention relates to the crystalline form of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate, improved process for its preparation and its use in pharmaceutical compositions.

Tenofovir disoproxil is chemically known as 9-[2-(R)-[[bis[[[isopropoxycarbonyl]oxy]methoxy]phosphinoyl]methoxy]propyl]adenine represented by the following structure:



Formula I

- 10 Tenofovir disoproxil, used in drug products (e.g. Truvada® or Atripla®) in the form of fumarate salt with Formula II, is a highly potent antiviral agent, particularly for the therapy or prophylaxis of retroviral infections and belongs to a class of drugs called Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTI) which block reverse transcriptase, an enzyme crucial to viral production in HIV-infected people.

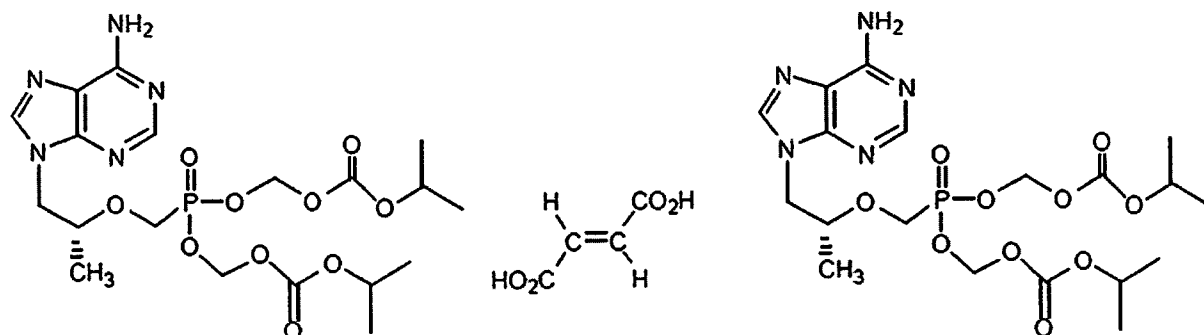


Formula II

Background of the Invention

The following procedures of Tenofovir disoproxil preparation are known from patents **WO9804569**, **EP0915894**, **EP0998480**, **WO9905150**, **US5935946** (GILEAD).

Patents **WO2007013086** (HETERO), **WO2009130437** (CIPLA) and **WO2008007392**, **EP2046792A2** (Mylan/MATRIX) describe polymorphic forms and amorphous forms of Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (Formula II) and hemifumarate (Formula III).



Formula III

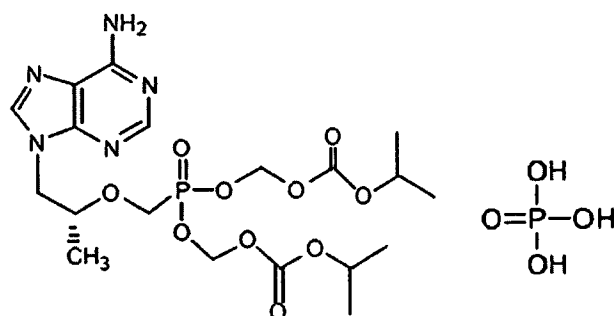
Other polymorphic forms of Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and cocrystal with fumaric acid can be found in the patents **WO2008140302**, **WO2009064174**, **WO2008143500** (ULTIMORPHIX). Tenofovir disoproxil salts describe the patents **WO2009074351**, **WO2010142761A1** (ULTIMORPHIX). Tenofovir disoproxil phosphate and his preparation is decribed in the patent **CN101781334** (Fujian Consunter Pharmaceutical Co., LTD).

In the patent **WO2008143500** (ULTIMORPHIX) is described that mixtures of solid forms were found in several commercially available products containg Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. The authors found that Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (Formula II) converts into Tenofovir disoproxil hemifumarate (Formula III) in the presence of increased humidity and/or temperature. Authors of **WO2008143500** conclude that "the solid form currently used in the marketed product is not stable or at least has a reduced stability".

It is obvious that there is a need for Tenofovir disoproxil solid form with required chemical purity and physical stability suitable for manufacture of stable drug product.

Object of the Invention

The object of the present invention is a new form of Tenofovir disoproxil, Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate (Formula IV) in a crystalline form. Excellent physico-chemical properties (stability and solubility) make this salt particularly suitable for the preparation of a medicinal product.



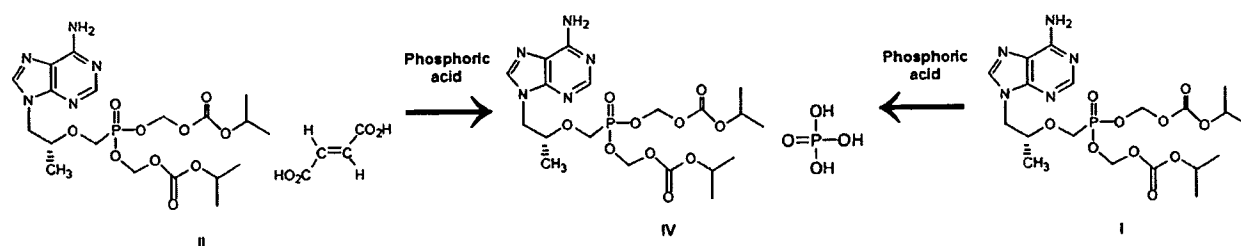
Formula IV

Another object of the invention is providing an improved process for preparation Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate from Tenofovir disoproxil or Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in a high yield and with high chemical purity.

Yet another object of the invention are stable formulations containing the active substance in the form of dihydrogenphosphate.

10 Description of the Invention

Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate can be prepared from Tenofovir disoproxil or Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate by neutralization or substitution with phosphoric acid in an organic solvent selected from alcohols (methanol, ethanol, butanol, isopropanol) or toluene, preferably isopropanol (*Scheme 1*).



Scheme 1: Preparation of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate (IV) from Tenofovir disoproxil (I) or Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (II)

In the first preparation method, the starting substance Tenofovir disoproxil is firstly dissolved in an organic solvent selected from C1-C4 alkylalcohols (methanol, ethanol, butanol, isopropanol) or toluene, preferably isopropanol, at temperature between 55-60 °C, preferably 60°C. Afterwards equivalent of phosphoric acid (85 %) is added dropwise into the vessel. After 90 min the suspension is cooled down to 0-45 °C, preferably 0°C, by the cooling ramp 0.1 K/min. Tenofovir disoproxil phosphate is filtered, washed up by isopropanol or other selected solvents and dried up by room temperature overnight (24 hours).

In the second preparation method, the starting substance Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is firstly dissolved in an organic solvent selected from alcohols (methanol, ethanol, butanol, isopropanol) or toluene, preferably isopropanol, at temperature between 55-60 °C, preferably 60°C. The solution is seeded by the product (5-10 % of an amount of starting material). Phosphoric acid (1.1-5 equivalents, 85% phosphoric acid diluted in isopropanol) is added dropwise into the vessel. After that the suspension is cooled down to 20-45 °C by the cooling rate 0.3333 K/min. Final temperature is critical for product purity. Tenofovir disoproxil phosphate is filtered, washed up two times by isopropanol or other selected solvents and dried up in the vacuum oven (40 °C, 24 hours).

It was found out that the cooling profile as well as final crystallization temperature plays a key role in the product purity and yield. Both methods of preparation according to the invention lead to the product with high chemical purity and defined particle size distribution.

Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate can be obtained with chemical purity at least 99.0 % or 99.5 %. A special attention is paid to fumaric acid impurity in the process starting from Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. The manufacturing procedure according to the present invention allows to obtain Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate with the content of fumaric acid less than 0.10 % in a single crystallization step. That's a significant improvement with regard to the state of the art. Because the experiments performed according to procedure described in patent CN101781334 gave the product (Tenofovir disoproxil phosphate) with relatively high content of fumaric acid (0.5 % or more).

Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate is a white powder with melting point about 138 °C (Figure 1). The ratio of Tenofovir disoproxil and phosphoric acid is 1:1 in the molecule. The ratio was confirmed by ¹H NMR (Figure 2).

Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate is a stable form characterized by the reflection in RTG powder data: 5,6; 7,7; 12,4; 13,6; 16,4; 22,4 a 25,4 ± 0,2 ° 2θ (Table 1), that was measured by using of CuKα emission.

Table 1: XRPD - characteristic diffraction peaks corresponding Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate

Pos. [°2Th.]	d-spacing [Å]	Rel. Int. [%]
5,65	15,636	100,0
7,67	11,517	63,0
9,53	9,275	17,2
12,42	7,124	48,9
13,61	6,501	36,9
14,50	6,105	17,8
15,57	5,688	19,5
15,84	5,592	26,8
16,41	5,398	45,1
16,78	5,281	18,8
17,02	5,206	30,3
18,40	4,819	6,7
18,67	4,749	10,7
19,10	4,642	7,6
20,40	4,350	20,0
21,22	4,184	25,0
22,42	3,962	67,7
22,75	3,905	17,5
22,97	3,869	13,5
24,06	3,696	22,7
25,01	3,558	21,1
25,40	3,503	29,4
26,67	3,340	5,6
27,52	3,239	4,3
28,54	3,125	4,3
29,48	3,027	2,6
30,23	2,954	2,8
30,73	2,907	2,4
32,14	2,783	12,7

Physico-chemical properties (stability and solubility) of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate were compared with other known salts (Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, citrate, succinate, L-tartrate, D-tartrate, maleate) prepared according to published procedures. Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate is the most stable salt of Tenofovir disoproxil, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Chemical stability of Tenofovir disoproxil and its salts
(stress conditions: 80°C for 46 hours)

Compound	Starting HPLC purity (%)	HPLC purity (%) after the stress test
Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	99.81	4.08
Tenofovir disoproxil (free base)	95.66	6.13
Tenofovir disoproxil L-tartrate	98.10	21.12
Tenofovir disoproxil D-tartrate	99.66	25.51
Tenofovir disoproxil succinate	99.04	54.16
Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate	99.66	97.69

- 5 The active substance solubility is important for bioavailability of the drug. Solubility of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate is superior to other salts, including Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (Figure 3).

10 We analysed different batches of commercially available drug products (Truvada® and Atripla®) containing Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (Formula II) by XRPD and we found various amount of Tenofovir disoproxil hemifumarate (Formula III). Moreover, we observed partial the conversion (about 30 %) of Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (Formula II) in Tenofovir disoproxil hemifumarate (Formula III) during our formulation trials using wet granulation process. On the other hand, we observed no changes in API solid form when using Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate for manufacturing of a drug product.

- 15 Different solid forms generally differ in physico-chemical properties, such as solubility or chemical stability. This may influence not only shelf-life of the drug product but also bioavailability and thus safety and efficacy. Physico-chemical properties of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate makes this salt suitable for use in the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions.

Characterization methods

20 **XRPD (X-Ray Powder Diffractometry)**

Diffraction patterns were obtained with laboratory X'PERT PRO MPD PANalytical diffractometer, radiation used CuK α ($\lambda = 1.542\text{\AA}$).

Generator settings: excitation voltage 45 kV, anodic current 40 mA.

Scan description: scan type – gonio, measurement range 2 - 40° 2 θ , step size 0.01° 2 θ , step time: 0.5 s.

- 25 Samples were measured as received on Si plate (zero background holder). Incident beam optics: programmable divergence slits (irradiated length 10 mm), 10 mm mask, 1/4° anti-scatter fixed slit, 0.02 rad Soller slits.

Diffracted beam optics: X'Celerator detector, scanning mode, active length 2.122°, 0.02 rad Soller slits, anti-scatter slit 5.0 mm, Ni filter.

HPLC (high-performance liquid chromatography)

Column: Zorbax Eclipse XDB C18 RRHD, 100 x 3.0 mm (I.D.) x 1.8 μ m (Agilent), Run Time: 11.5 min.,
Injection Volume: 2 μ l, Mobile Phase: MFA: 10mM K₂HPO₄ pH=7,0; MFB: ACN; MFA: 90-40-40-90; t: 0-7-
5 9-9,5; F: 0,5 ml/min; 35°C

H¹-NMR

For ¹H NMR spectra the Bruker NMR spectrometer AVANCE 500 MHz and DMSO as solvent were used.
The stoichiometry of salts were determined from integrals of corresponding signals of API and
10 coformer.

DSC

DSC curves were recorded using a Perkin Elmer Pyris 1 differential scanning calorimeter. For the
measurements approximately 2 - 6 mg of sample were placed in aluminium pans, accurately weighed and
15 hermetically closed with perforation lids. Prior to measurement the lids were pierced resulting in
approximately 1.5 mm pin holes. The samples were then heated under a flow of nitrogen of about 100
mL/min using heating rates of usually 10 K/min.

Examples**Example 1:**

Preparation of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate from Tenofovir disoproxil base

Tenofovir disoproxil base (2.78 g) was dissolved in isopropanol (90 ml) in the 100 ml vessel (Easy Max)
at 60 °C. Afterwards 1 equivalent of phosphoric acid (0.33 ml 85 %) was added dropwise into the vessel.
After 90 min the suspension was cooled down to 0 °C by the cooling ramp 0.1 K/min. Tenofovir disoproxil
25 phosphate was filtered, washed up two times by isopropanol (2x30 ml) and dried up by room
temperature overnight (16 hours). The isolated yield of crystallization was 80 % (HPLC: 99.56 %).

Chromatographic result can be found in the appendix (Figure 4). Particle size distribution was obtained by
scanning electron microscope. Most of the particles were smaller than 100 μ m (Figure 5).

Example 2:

Preparation of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate from Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate

Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (50 g) was dissolved in isopropanol (450 ml) in the 1 L vessel
at 60 °C. The solution was seeded by the product (3 g). Phosphoric acid (6 ml of 85 % aq. phosphoric acid
diluted by 50 ml isopropanol) was added dropwise during 30 min into the vessel. After that the

suspension was cooled down to 20 °C by the cooling rate 0.3333 K/min. Tenofovir disoproxil phosphate was filtered, washed up two times by isopropanol and dried up (40 °C / 100 mbar / 16 hours). The isolated yield of crystallization was 90 % (HPLC: 99.76, Figure 6). The present of fumaric acid was <0.10 % (HPLC). Particle size distribution was obtained by scanning electron microscope. Most of the particles were smaller than 100 µm (Figure 7).

Example 3:

Preparation of drug product

Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate (300 g), lactose monohydrate (206 g), microcrystalline cellulose (Avicel pH 101; 50 g), croscarmellose sodium (30 g), polyvinylpyrrolidone K-25 (20 g) and magnesium stearate (10 g) were sieved. The mixture was loaded to high shear granulator. Purified water (150 ml) was sprayed on the blend in short time intervals and the mixture was kneaded to granules. The wet granules were dried in an oven at 60°C. The dried granules were milled and sieved. The final mixture is compressed to tablets in the rotary tableting machine.

Description of drawings

Figure 1: DSC of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate

Figure 2: ¹H NMR of of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate

Figure 3: The apparent solubility and dissolution rate of Tenofovir disoproxil salts

Figure 4: Typical HPLC chromatogram of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate prepared from Tenofovir disoproxil base

Figure 5: SEM images of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate prepared from Tenofovir disoproxil

Figure 6: Typical HPLC chromatogram of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate prepared from Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate

Figure 7: SEM images of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate prepared from Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate

Claims

1. Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate, showing the following characteristic reflections in the XRPD measured by CuK α emission 5,6; 7,7; 12,4; 13,6; 16,4; 22,4 a $25,4 \pm 0,2^\circ 2\theta$.
- 5 2. A method of preparation of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate, defined in claim 1, wherein Tenofovir disoproxil is dissolved in an organic solvent selected from C1-C4 alkylalcohols or toluene at temperature 55-60 °C and phosphoric acid is added dropwise into the solution, the resulting reaction mixture is cooled down to 0-45 °C by the cooling ramp 0.1 K/min and crystalline Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate is isolated.
- 10 3. A method of preparation according to claim 2, characterized in that Tenofovir disoproxil is dissolved in isopropanol at 60 °C and an equivalent of phosphoric acid (85 %) is added dropwise into the solution, the resulting reaction mixture is cooled down to 0 °C by the cooling ramp 0.1 K/min and crystalline Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate is isolated.
- 15 4. A method of preparation of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate, defined in claim 1, wherein Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is dissolved in an organic solvent selected from C1-C4 alkylalcohols or toluene at temperature 55-60 °C, the solution is seeded by the product, phosphoric acid is added dropwise into the solution, the resulting reaction mixture is cooled down to 20-45 °C by the cooling ramp 0.3333 K/min and crystalline Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate is isolated.
- 20 5. A method of preparation according to claim 4, characterized in that Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is dissolved in isopropanol at 60 °C, the solution is seeded by the product (5-10% of an amount of starting material), 1.1-5 equivalents of phosphoric acid (85 %) is added dropwise into the solution, the resulting reaction mixture is cooled down to 20 °C by the cooling ramp 0.3333 K/min and crystalline Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate is isolated.
- 25 6. A pharmaceutical composition containing Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate.
7. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 6, characterized in that one or more active pharmaceutical ingredients is further comprised.
- 30 8. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 6-7, characterized in that one or more inactive pharmaceutical excipient is further comprised.
- 35 9. A pharmaceutical composition containing Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate, optionally one or more active pharmaceutical ingredients, and excipients selected from lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, polyvinylpyrrolidone and magnesium stearate.

Figure 3: The apparent solubility and dissolution rate of Tenofovir disoproxil salts

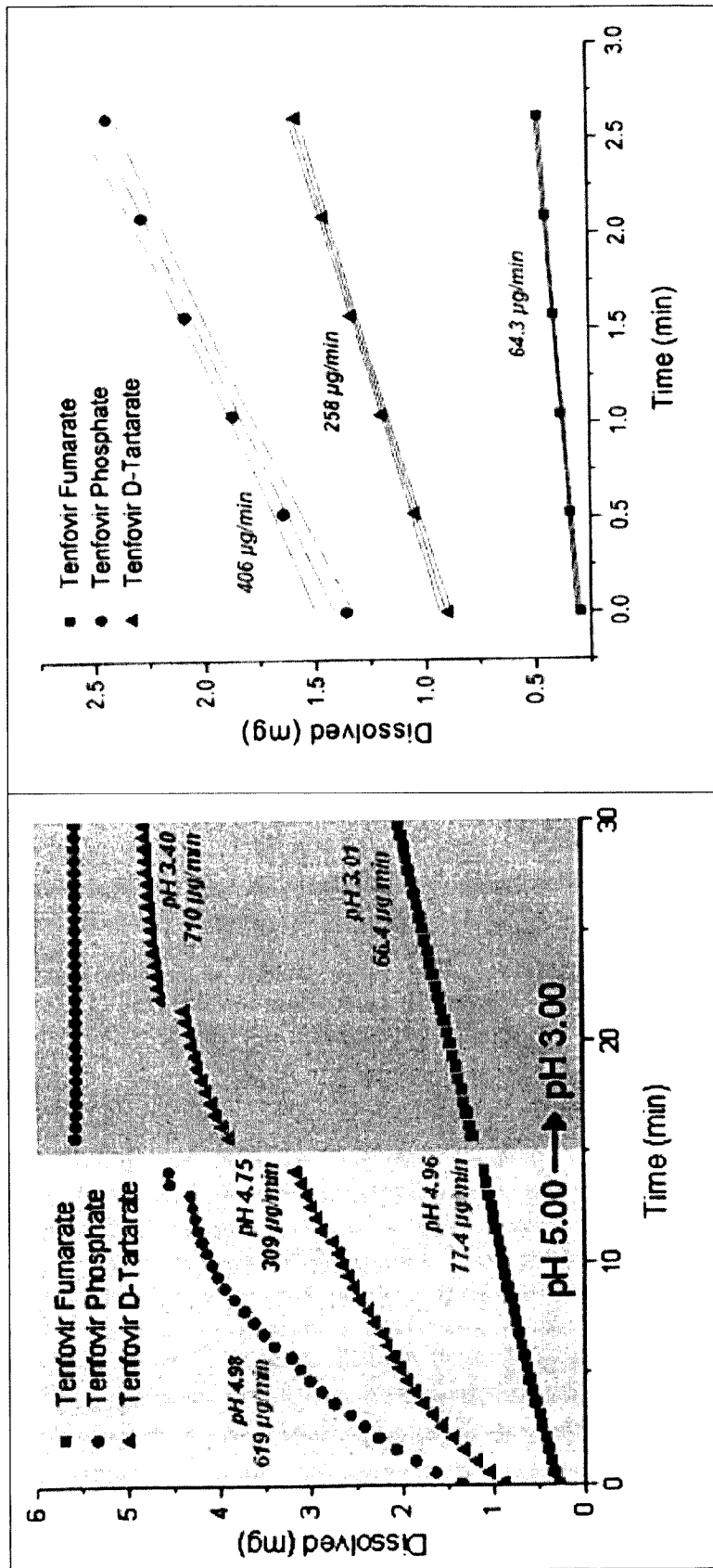


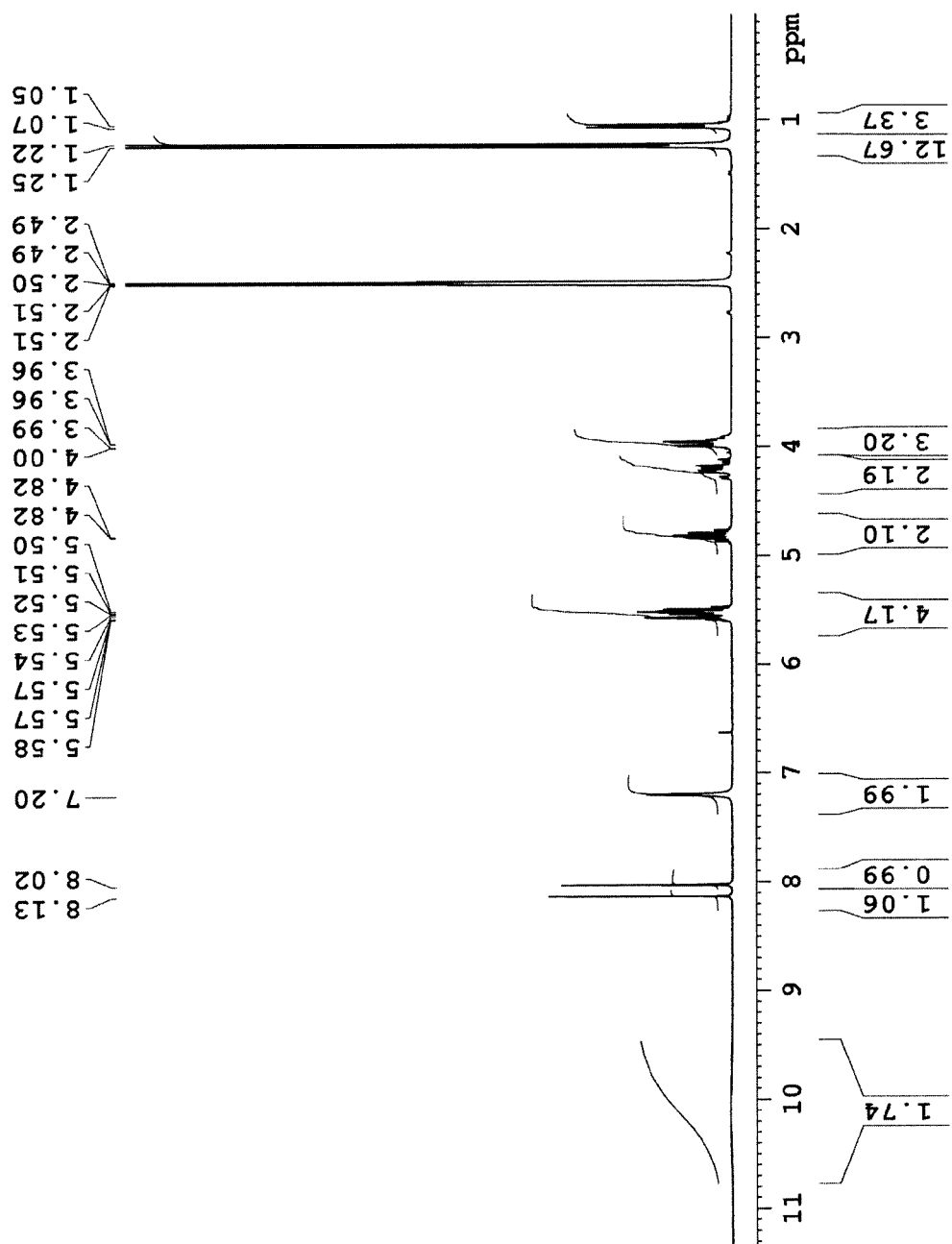
Figure 2: ¹H NMR of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate

Figure 1: DSC of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate

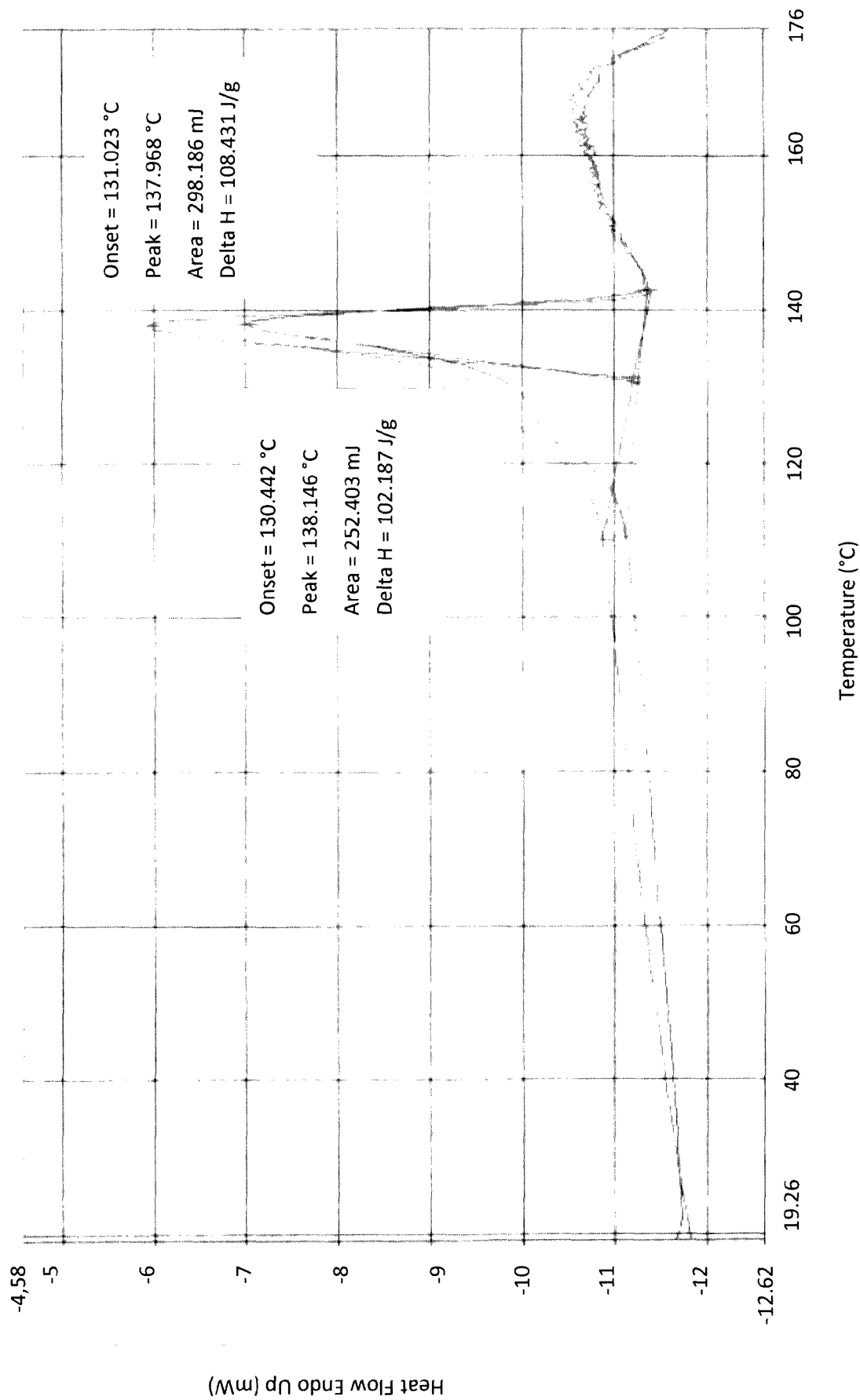
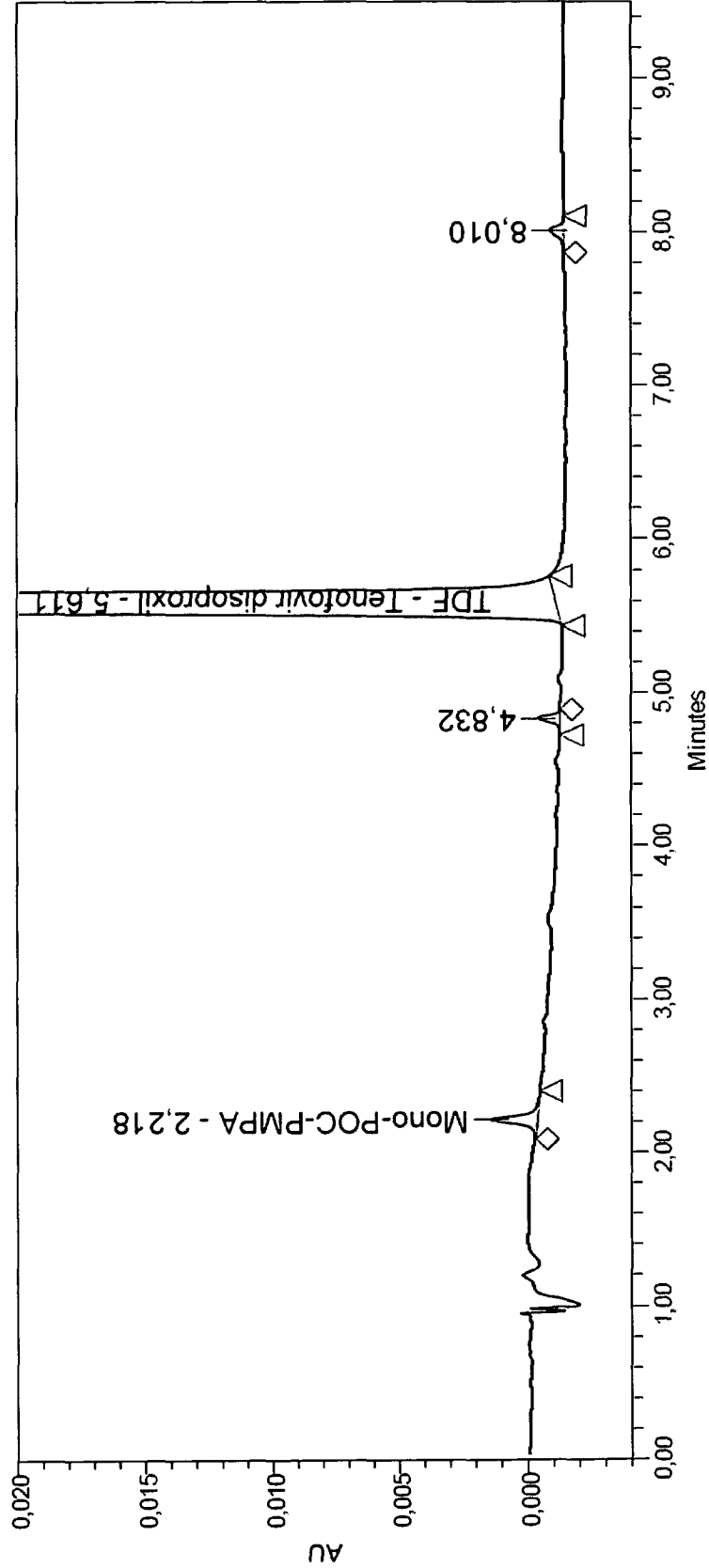


Figure 4: Typical HPLC chromatogram of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate prepared from Tenofovir disoproxil



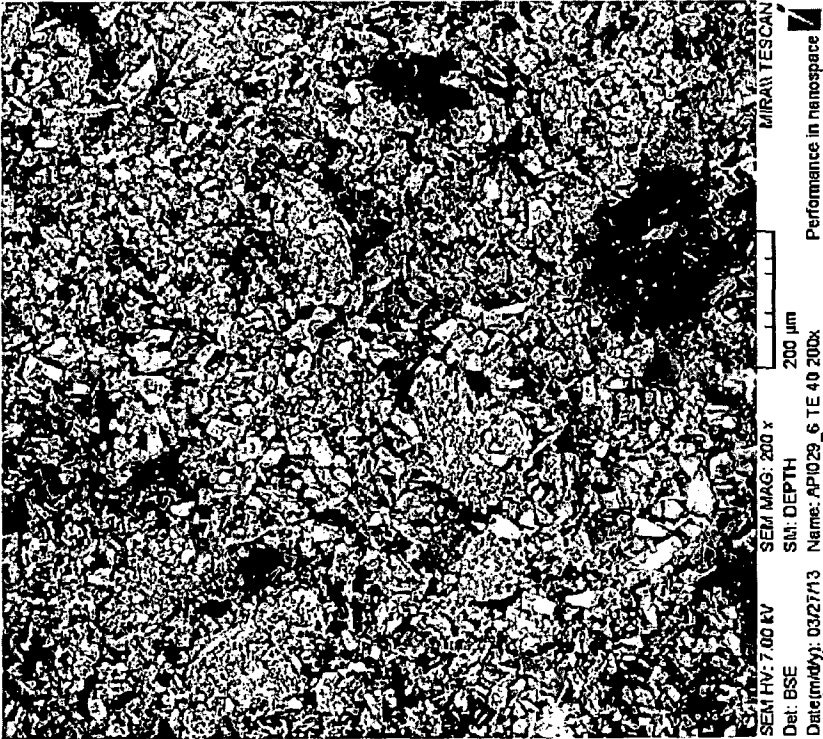


Figure 5: SEM images of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate

Figure 6: Typical HPLC chromatogram of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate prepared from Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate

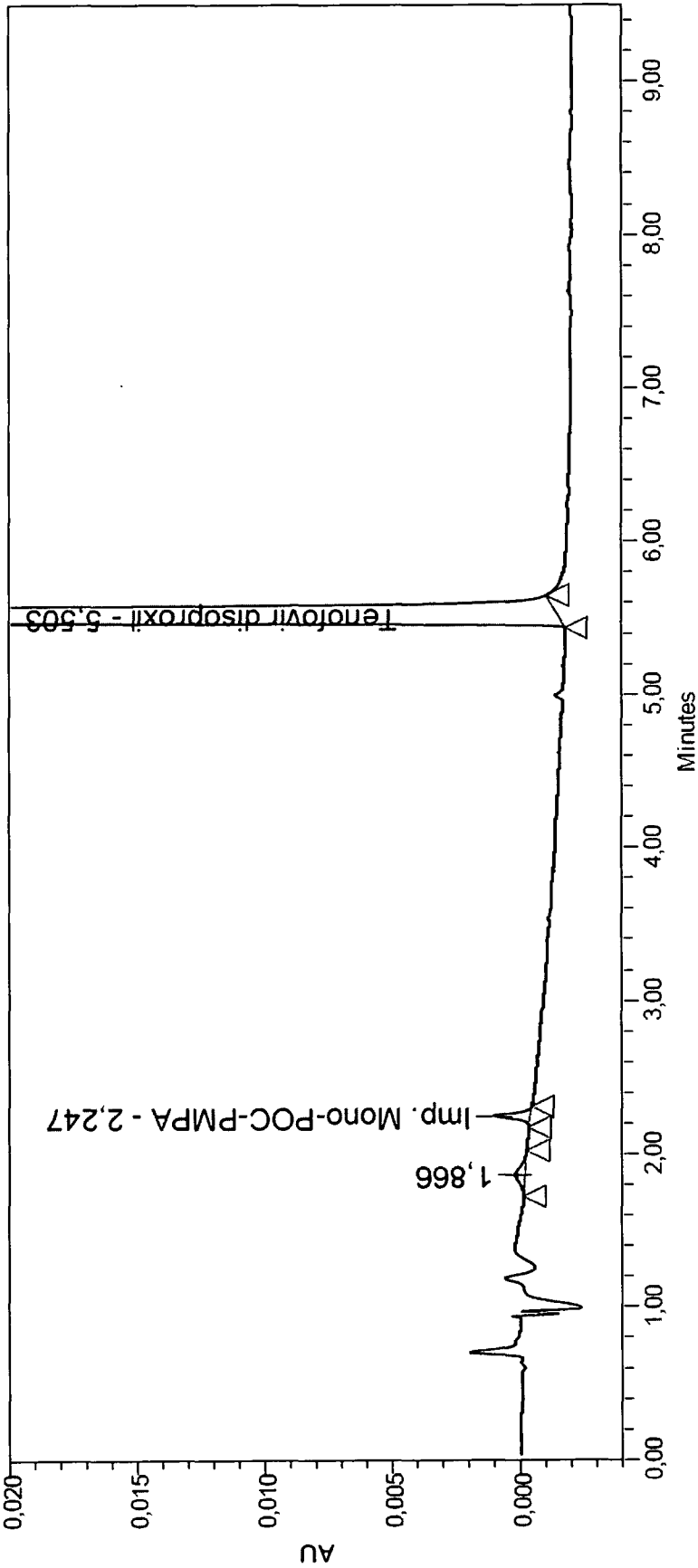


Figure 7: SEM images of Tenofovir disoproxil dihydrogenphosphate prepared from Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2014/002562

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C07F9/6561 A61K31/675
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C07F A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CN 101 781 334 B (FUJIAN COSUNTER PHARMACEUTICAL FUJIAN COSUNTER PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD) 28 November 2012 (2012-11-28) page 2 - page 3	1-9
X	WO 2013/132314 A1 (LAURUS LABS PRIVATE LTD [IN]; BOLLU RAVINDRA BABU [IN]; JAMMULA VENKAT) 12 September 2013 (2013-09-12) claims 1,2,6	1-9



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 December 2014

Date of mailing of the international search report

17/12/2014

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Bourghida, E

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2014/002562

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
CN 101781334	B	28-11-2012	NONE	

WO 2013132314	A1	12-09-2013	NONE	
